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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1352352
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	Aug 21, 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Sunga dynasty emerged in India after the decline of the ~~Mauryan~~ Gupta empire in North ~~west~~ India

They contributed significantly to the cultural and soial development of ancient India.

↳ Built temples and Buddhist Monasteries - thus promoting religion.

↳ Built Viharas and Chaityas for Buddhist monks.

↳ The dynasty was started by Pushyamitra Shunga - who was a noble in the court of Mauryas.

They promoted Brahmanism.

↳ Gave tax free village lands to Brahmins.

→ Kalidasa's famous ~~story~~ work 'Malvikagnimitra' is about the love story of a prince of the Sunga dynasty and a courtier.

Thus, the Sungas contributed immensely to the cultural and social development in Ancient India.

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Gandhian phase made the Indian freedom struggle inclusive of all sections of the society, including foreign nationals.

↳ Annie Besant led the movement for Home Rule league, spread awareness among the masses and was elected as the first woman President of Congress Party

↳ The Theosophical society - Played an important role in bringing together different sections.

↳ A.O. Hume - Played an important role in creation of Congress Party in 1885.

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Infact, he is credited for the creation of the party.

→ Thus, the Gandhian phase witnessed participation of foreign nationals in furthering the cause of India's independence.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohia contributed immensely in Indian freedom struggle and in shaping India's policies post independence.

↳ He was a socialist leader and participated in the creation of Congress Socialist ~~Party~~ Party

↳ He advocated for the rights of the peasants and poor farmers and thus, making Indian democracy more inclusive.

↳ He was a nationalist and raised a voice against giving greater role to foreign private corporations

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in the Indian economy.

↳ He worked with leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan to bring the youth in Indian freedom struggle.

Thus, he made immense contribution in making India's independence struggle and democracy inclusive of the cause of the peasants and rural people.

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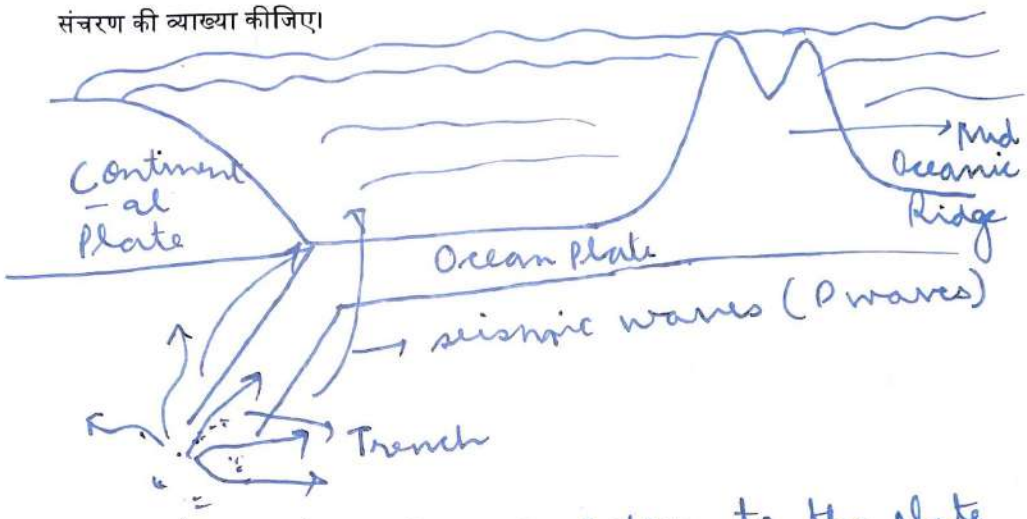
4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**

सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।



Tsunamigenic zones refers to the plate boundaries and locations that are prone to tsunamis

Tsunamis occur due to 3 possible reasons.

Tsunamis - Violent ocean waves generated due to seismic waves caused by submarine earthquake activity at -

(1) Convergent plate boundaries - i.e ocean trenches - submergence of oceanic plate under continental plate

(2) Divergent plate boundaries - Mid oceanic ridges - here seismic waves are released due to fracturing of oceanic crust by volcanic activity.

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(3) Neutral plate boundaries – Here no faulting or fracturing happens, but plates move past each other – causing shallow focus earthquakes.

Global Distribution of Tsunamis

↳ They occur at plate boundaries. The Pacific ring of fire is where max tsunamis occur as the Pacific ocean has largest number of trenches.

↳ East coast of North America is also prone to tsunamis

↳ Japan has been worst affected by tsunamis due to its location in the Pacific Ocean.

Thus, submarine earthquake activity releasing seismic waves cause tsunamis

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics. **(150 words) 10**

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes is a term used for strong storms with large moisture and water vapour, ~~that~~ moving across the Indian ocean.

They carry potential for torrential rainfall and are a moving system i.e no stationary position.

They were given the nomenclature of 'atmospheric storms' in 2021.

They are a complex phenomenon and can cause severe flooding if they burst on land.

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They are an emerging challenge for states in the Indian ocean region.

They can harm agriculture by causing untimely rains.

They can also overwhelm urban areas, due to their potential to cause flooding.

More research on this meteorological phenomenon can be helpful in increasing preparedness, especially for small island states in the Indian Ocean region.

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6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. **(150 words) 10**

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic nodules are non-renewable mineral reserves on ~~under~~ the ocean bed, which have vast amounts of critical minerals and can act as alternate source of once the minerals available on land are exhausted.

Geographical distribution -

The largest reserves of polymettalic nodules are present on the seabed of pacific ocean - due to them being volcanically the most active.

↳ Reserves are also available

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in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Significance -

(1) Alternate energy and mineral reserve, eg source of iron ore, manganese, cobalt.

(2) Can melt the energy requirements, ~~without~~ of future generations - eg. lithium needed for electric mobility.

Thus, polymetallic nodules hold promise for future energy security. Research in Technology for their extraction, along with global cooperation is needed, to ensure equitable availability.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. **(150 words) 10**

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical textiles refers to an unconventional use of textiles in industries like defence, aviation, automobiles

India only contributes 3% in the global textile exports, and there is a lot of potential to leverage the technical textile sector in India

Steps taken by Government :-

(1) Technical Textile Mission - to promote an ecosystem for setting up technical textile industry.
↳ includes funding support
↳ tax incentives.

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2) Allowing 100% FDI through automatic route

3) Bringing awareness and guidance close to industry - eg. industry academia corporation through textile universities

4) Remission of export duties to promote export.

Steps that can be taken

↳ Include the sector in priority sector lending by banks.

↳ Production Linked Incentive scheme for the sector.

Thus, these steps can help India's position in the technical textile production & supply chain.

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Internal migration refers to movement / migration of people from within India - eg from rural areas to cities, or from one city to another. eg. due to marriage, job etc.

Internal migration poses the following challenges for urban governance:-

↳ Over saturation of cities and its infrastructure - eg. Delhi accomodates over 2 crore people.

↳ Housing challenge - leads to slums in cities

↳ Can strengthen regional forces - eg. Sons of Soil movement in Maharashtra

↳ Exclusion and lack of grievance redressal of migrants - as they don't vote in the

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state of migration.

↳ Rise in rates of crime and delinquency in metro cities - due to unemployment and delinquency.

Measures to address it -

↳ Formulation of a City Master Plan - to accomodate migrants in a scientific way.

↳ Rural development - to create job opportunities and education avenues in rural areas.

↳ Housing scheme - to address the issue of housing of migrants

↳ Implementation of One Nation - One Ration Card policy by all states.

Thus, these measures can ameliorate the conditions of internal migrants.

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9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness and exchanges - political, economic, cultural - between different countries, leading to the creation of a global village.

It creates both opportunities and challenges for working women.

Opportunities for working women

- New work/employment opportunities e.g. in the IT sector in India
- Emergence of cosmopolitan thinking - due to influence of the West
- Western culture and influence of radical feminism of the West
- Global pressure on countries to empower women - UN's Year of Women (1973) - led to 'Towards Equality Report' in India.

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Challenges of globalisation for working women

- Emergence of nuclear families due to modern lifestyle has overburdened working women. (lack of in-laws to help)
- Demand of new skills in Industry 4.0 - as most women have lesser skills than men (due to lack of training and learning opportunities)
- Erosion of culture - thus harder for mothers to take forward cultural values in children.

Thus, globalisation poses both challenges and opportunities for working women.
As globalisation is here to stay, attempts must be made to reap its benefits for women - eg by skilling them.

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10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Anti-conversion laws are made to prohibit forced conversions from one religion to another. It's a crime under Indian Penal code as it violates Article 25 of the constitution - Freedom of conscience, and the right to freely practice and propagate one's religion.

Concerns raised with regard to these laws :-

1. Difficult to determine if the conversion was genuine or forced.
2. Threaten rights of women - eg. society and family may question

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genuine conversions - based on personal will.

(3) Love - jihad issue - leading to communal tensions in the society as false narratives are created with regard to Islam

(4) Against right to privacy - as religion is a personal issue. A comprehensive Privacy law is also absent in India.

Thus, even though well intentioned, anti - conversion laws have opened a pandora box for the Indian legal system.

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11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central Asia and India share civilizational ties, since the ancient times.

1) It's argued that Aryans came to India from Central Asia - thus had a profound impact on Indian society during the Rig vedic age.

2) The Kushans, Parthians and Sakas rose to power after the decline of Mughal rule in North India.

↳ Kanishka was the most famous ruler of Kushanas - he organised the 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir.

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↳ The Saka era was started in 78 AD – adopted by India.

(3) Role in spread and Promotion of Buddhism – the Gandhara architecture evolved due to Central Asian contacts.

(4) Introduction of Kharosthi script in North-West India

(5) large scale trade – eg India exported spices, ivory, cotton to central Asia

(6) Introduction of gold coins – for the first time in India by Kushans.

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Thus, both India and Central Asia have enjoyed profound political and cultural ties since ancient times.

Many rulers from Central Asia eg Kushans and Parthians got assimilated in Indian culture and spread knowledge of Indian culture like Buddhism in Central Asia.

12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

The British colonial rulers governed India for their own selfish interests - to extract as much as resources possible and to convert India into a market for their manufactured good. It took steps like -

(1) The Bureaucracy - The British wanted the civil servants to be Indian in blood, but British in taste - to exploit help in ensuring stability of their rule.

(2) The Education system -
They wanted to spread values of science and liberal culture to create a big market for British goods.

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3) The Railways and the Postal system - created for British commerce rather than to aid Indian development.

4) Agrarian policies - eg the Permanent Revenue settlement system and the Ryotwari system - to extract high revenue from peasants.

5) De-industrialisation of Indian handicraft industry - to make way for British made manufactured goods.

6) Policy of Divide and Rule - ~~Die~~ To divide region against region, and one religion against another.

7) Laws such as stopping Indians from producing salt - showed the inhuman nature of British rule.

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Thus, governance during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India, rather than public welfare.

↳ Imposition of Press Restrictions
eg. Vernacular Press Act, 1978

and racial discrimination shows this.

The British misused the ideas of 'civilizing mission' to give a legitimate face to their rule.

However, leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji were quick to point out the 'Drain of wealth' happening from India.

Thus, began the movement for Indian independence.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

'Language' proved to be the most sensitive issue in the post-independence era.

Demands were raised by several sections (including Gandhi before independence) to re organise the Indian states and provinces on linguistic basis.

↳ Leaders like Nehru were apprehensive about language posing a threat to India's unity.

The State Re-organisation Commission were set up to give recommendation for possible course of action.

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margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The First States Reorganisation Commission argued that linguistic states could threaten India's unity.

↳ However, after the death of Potti Sriramulu, who demanded a state for Telugu speaking people, Andhra Pradesh was created in 1956.

↳ 2nd States Re-organization Commission accepted the idea of linguistic re-organization of states. It presented its report in 1956.

↳ Based on it 14 states and 6 Union Territories were created on linguistic basis after the passes of States Reorganization Act.

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→ The anti - Hindi movement of southern states in the 1960, was handled aptly by the government. by giving assurances.

→ It was decided to continue English as the alternate language for all official purposed

→ 3 language formula has given for the education system - English, Hindi and a regional language - made mandatory.

Thus, innovative policies have been adopted by the Government to ensure that the 'issue' of language doesn't pose a threat to India's unity.

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14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The end of Second World War witnessed large scale de-colonisation in the third world countries - in Asia, Africa and South America.

Factors that led to this :-

① Erosion of the economic and military might of colonists :-

War affected the economy of colonial powers like Britain negatively.

② Busting of the myth of racial superiority of colonists - as they engaged in a war - that led to loss of life of over 2

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crore people

(3) ~~The~~ Struggles in colonies for independence - as they realised ~~that~~ the hypocrisy of colonial rulers - denial of democracy to colonies while fighting fascism

(4) Values of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity inspired the middle classes in colonies - which led to rise of demand for independence

(5) Institutions like United Nations supported the de-colonisation process

Role played by India

↳ India supported the de-colonization in the 3rd World and campaigned for it.

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↳ Creation of Non-Aligned Movement to advocate for the rights of the 3rd world.

↳ Nehru campaigned for de-colonization of African countries at the UN - eg. exhorted the international community to promote democracy.

Thus, India played an important role in furthering the movement of decolonization in the 3rd World post Second World War. Infact, Indian freedom struggle inspired many countries like South Africa, to adopt satyagraha and civil disobedience to gain freedom

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15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine Heat Waves refer to a drastic increase in the temperature of a water body. eg ocean due to climatic changes induced by global warming.

↳ Increase in global temperatures is disturbing the Global Heat budget. This can cause to variation in rainfall in regions.

CAUSES of Formation of Marine Heat waves

↳ El-Nino - it has contributed to the formation of Marine Heat waves in equatorial and southern Pacific ocean.

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(2) Global Warming - led to increase in ocean water temperatures and the ~~of~~ resilience of ~~bo~~ marine ecosystem is badly affected.

(3) Variation in rainfall availability
↳ This reduced the flow of rain water in oceans and disturb the ~~wat~~ ocean water circulation.

Consequences of Marine Heat waves for India -

(1) Harmful for the fishing industry - contributes 4 % of India's GDP.

(2) Threat to marine biodiversity
↳ eg Gangetic Dolphin

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It can affect the availability of rainfall on Indian subconti-nent - thus, challenge India's agriculture sector.

(4) Can increase the over all temperature even on land - due to conduction - threat to human, plant and animal life.

Thus, Marine Heat Waves pose a grave challenge for India. India is centrally located in the Indian Ocean. Any such disturbance can threaten its economic security and health. Countries must come together to formulate policies and take timely action.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Oil palm cultivation is best suited to tropical regions, close to the coast, where temperatures are moderate. eg countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil.

India is heavily dependent on imports for palm oil - imports around 90% of its requirements from countries like Indonesia and Malaysia.

This has increased its Current Account Deficit, and made the price of palm oil in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

dependent on global ~~scho~~ supply chains. eg. palm oil prices shot up as Indonesia reduced exports.

Some sections have proposed India to promote large-scale promotion and cultivation of palm oil trees.

However it can pose several challenges:-

(1) Unsuitable to Indian geo-climatic conditions

eg. ~~extreme~~ Temperatures in North India. eg hot loo wind in Rajasthan and UP.

(2) Can lead to over utilization of ground water - as palm oil tree needs abundant water for its growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Competition with indigenous tree species for resources - thus the problem of alien species.

(4) Survival of oil palm plantations itself is questionable and doubtful - eg due to extreme weather conditions
↳ further exacerbate the problems of Indian farmers.

Thus, oil palm plantations should not be forced. They should only be introduced in suitable regions - eg Kerala and Tamil Nadu coast.

→ Government should give incentive for farmers to produce alternate oil plantation - eg mustard oil, olive oil - to increase supply and availability of alternatives to palm oil.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Cryosphere refers to water reserve in frozen form. Himalayan glaciers are one of the largest reserves for fresh water, in the form of glaciers.

Due to global warming - leading to rise in global average temperatures, changes are being witnessed in Himalayan cryosphere.

↳ Glaciers are melting at a rate that never existed before. It is also leading to melting of permafrost - further releasing carbon and making the process a vicious cycle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Implications of such changes in Himalayan cryosphere on India's water security :-

↳ Glacier melting can lead to large scale flooding.
~~while~~ Rivers are expected to overflow.

↳ While this can make more water available if harnessed well in the short term, in the long term, it will threaten India's water security, leading to

- shortage of drinking water
- shortage of water for daily use.
- shortage of water for hillstations eg Shimla. Thus, negatively affect Tourism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenge for India's agriculture

↳ In the long term, it can lead to drying up or low flow in Himalayan rivers - Thus, threaten use of Canals for agriculture

Challenge for Industry

↳ Over flow of rivers in the short term can threaten safety of India's dams - eg tragedy of Dam breaking down in Uttarakhand.

↳ Can reduce availability of water in the long term - eg for thermal power plants.

Water insecurity can lead to inter-state disputes - thus, can threaten India's unity.

Thus, it's important to act now to check global warming.

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. (250 words) 15

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ocean warming refers to rise in ocean water Temperatures - eg. due to global warming and oceans performing the role of carbon sinks.

Ocean acidification refers to chemical change in the nature of Ocean water, due to marine pollution - eg disposal of untreated industrial waste

Ocean deoxygenation - refers to creation of dead zones in oceans due to lack of availability of oxygen for marine biodiversity. It can be due to large scale algal bloom - due to pollution by harmful pesticides and chemicals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

They are together referred to as the 'deadly Trio' for marine life.

Negative impact on marine life :-

(1) Threat to Coral reefs - Can lead to coral bleaching at large scale

(2) Harmful for ocean biodiversity - eg dead zones due to ocean de-oxygen-ation can lead to death of organisms.

(3) Many organisms like the Gangetic dolphins cannot adapt to ocean warming. Thus can be threatened

(4) Fishes like Anchoveta cannot survive in warm waters - eg- death of large scale Anchoveta fishes off the coast of Peru.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Ocean warming can affects the oceanic currents and the salinity of oceans - thus, impacting ocean water circulation

↓

any change in it can make marine biodiversity vulnerable.

Thus, Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean de-oxygenation are the 'deadly trio' for marine life.

↳ There is a need for global community to come together - eg under UNEP, to reverse these trends as oceans are a global public good.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures.

(250 words) 15

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Tribals continue to be the most marginalised section of Indian society and face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare.

Health challenges faced by tribals

① Lack of quality accessible healthcare - as most doctors and nurses don't prefer to work in tribal areas.

② Lack of awareness and education - thus, restricts their ability to make decision vis-a-vis their health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Distance from city - municipal healthcare and lack of transportation facilities

(4) Maiost affected regions - difficult to convince doctors to practice in these regions.

(5) lack of accessibility to public welfare measures - eg. ASHA workers and immunization efforts of the government

(6) Lack of good internet connectivity and digital literacy - restricts the alternative of tele-medicine

Several steps can be taken to ensure access to quality healthcare -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Investment in Healthcare infrastructure in tribal areas - eg. build modern hospitals.

(2) Encourage public doctors to practice in tribal areas, by giving incentives.

(3) Spread literacy with regard to health - eg many tribal areas didn't support taking COVID Vaccine

(4) Empower communities and civil society - eg the Mili-juli community healthcare initiative of Bongaigaon district of Assam.

(5) Promote tele-medicine by promoting digital literacy.

Thus, these steps can help in making quality healthcare accessible to tribals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

In the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, Women have 33% seats reserved for them at both the level of Panchayat, ~~and~~ Sarpanch and also in District / municipal administration.

However, a "proxy culture" has emerged, wherein the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis" has become popular.

↓

Women are not able to utilise or act according to their political position in local administration, due to Male hegemony and Patriarchy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Women are still considered unfit to exercise political power by their male counterparts

→ They are considered to belong to the 'domestic sphere' and not 'public sphere'

However, the blame/culprit for such political culture is not the 'policy of reservation', rather values like

- Patriarchy
- Male hegemony
- Subjugation of women
- Lack of education among women

Role of Reservation in addressing the issue of poor participation of women in India :-

(1) Gives them constitutional mandate - thus, greater representation in the holding political power.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Women Reservation Bill has still not been passed. Its enactment can address the issue of poor women participation in Indian politics.

- by giving a constitutional mandate for their representation
- It will force political parties to give tickets to women candidates
- It will give greater voice to women & their issues in Indian politics.

Demand for women Reservation has been made by leaders like Brinda Karat and late Sushma Swaraj.

However, reservation alone is not enough. We also need to promote for women :-

- education, esp. higher education
- skilling
- change in patriarchal mindset

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	MUSKAN KHURANA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1352352
Center	OLD RAJINDRA NAGAR	Date	Sept 1, 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aaye Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) Scheme was launched in 2018 to improve procurement mechanism and ensure remunerative prices for farmers.

Its Components

(1) Price Support Scheme

↳ Under this, central nodal agencies, in coordination with state governments, will procure 25% of surplus oilseeds, pulses and copra from farmers.

↳ NAFED and FCI are implementing agencies.

(2) Price Deficiency Payment Scheme -

Under this, farmers will be given the

difference between the MSP and market price (below MSP) as compensation.

→ No procurement will take place.
→ All oilseeds are covered.

③ Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist scheme - Private agencies will procure oilseeds at MSP, when market prices fall below MSP, and when asked by the government.

Associated Concerns

↳ Makes no changes in the poor procurement infrastructure

↳ There is a lack of awareness amongst farmers about MSP (70% farmers)

↳ Acc. to NITI Aayog's evaluation report, 79% farmers are dissatisfied with the MSP regime.

Thus, more steps like PM-AASHA need to be taken to double farmers' income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance refers to the model of financing involving participation of both public and private sector in financing and accumulating capital for investment.

eg. under the Build-Operate-and Transfer Model of highway construction - Private sector brings source of finance.

Role of blended finance in mobilizing capital for infrastructure in developing countries :-

↳ Prevents crowding out of bank credit by government.

↳ Addresses inability of state to invest in infrastructure due to rising

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Fiscal deficit

↳ Involves private sector in the task of development - Prime Minister's idea of 'Team India'

↳ Foreign capital (FDI) can also enable fast development.

↳ Private finance also brings with it expertise and able managerial skills of the private sector

↳ Will leave ~~with~~ funds with the government to invest in social welfare sectors like healthcare

Thus, blended finance is the need of the hour to make India a $5 trillion economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

90% of India's internal non-freight bulk movement happens by Roadways, with ports contributing only 5% in internal trade (non bulk)

There is a need to revive and revamp India's defunct dry ports

Challenges -

① Lack of infrastructure at these ports.

② Over focus of government's policy on major ports - leading to saturation

③ Lack of interest of private sector in a defunct government port - doubts of financial sustainability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) lack of FDI in the development of these ports - eg unfavourable government regulations.

Measures - that can be adopted

↳ Adoption of a short term and long term policy to revive them

↳ Giving infrastructure status to them - for easy credit availability.

↳ Integrating them and reviving their interlinkages with major ports

↳ Ensure interoperability and last mile connectivity with roads and highways.

Thus, these steps can help in their revival

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture refers to large plantations of the same plant/crop species in large tracts of land for commerce.
eg. large tracts of banana plantations or sugarcane plantation (same species).

Threats posed by Monoculture for food security and sustainability of agriculture :-

(1) lack of genetic diversity can lead to pest attacks.

(2) lead to depletion of resources ie. over-stress on the same resource

(3) Monoculture crops like sugarcane

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lead to groundwater depletion.

(4) Any pest attack or fall in prices for the particular crop can cause financial hardship to the farmer.

(5) Over use of fertilizer and pesticides - harmful for sustainability

Thus, monoculture is a threat to India's sustainable agricultural ecosystem.

There's need of -

→ crop rotation

→ multi cropping

→ Government to give MSP for diverse crops, need to reduce over emphasis of rice and wheat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. **(150 words) 10**

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

From July 2020, single use plastic like straws, plates, spoons, forks, made of plastic have been banned across India.

Impact of single-use plastic on health and environment

↳ Take thousands of years to decompose.

↳ Micro-plastics - dangerous for human health, can cause cancer.

↳ Plastic consumed by animals like cow can be deadly.

↳ Harmful for marine ecosystem

↳ Burning plastic leads to release of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

harmful gases.

Efforts taken by government to curb plastic pollution -

↳ Under Plastic Waste Management Rules, rules for re-use and safe disposal of plastic waste are given

↳ Extended Producer Responsibility for manufacturers to collect back plastic

↳ Theme of Environment Day of 2021 — Fight Plastic Pollution

↳ Creation of awareness, and promotion of use of jute - eg for storing sugar.

There is a need for citizens and government to come together to stop using single use plastic

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Aapda- Mitra, represents participation of people and civil society in preventing and mitigating disasters in India.

It's a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster management

Its role in becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management :-

(1) First Response Force - eg. spread across India to ensure quick response by volunteers.

(2) Makes security an initiative of both citizens and the state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Contributes in creating awareness about disaster risk reduction - by working with local people

(4) People have greater faith in voluntary leaders and more relatability than bureaucrats.

(5) Creates group solidarity and supports initiatives of the governments - eg. flood relief.

Thus, Aapda-Mitra is an appropriate example of civil society activism in ensuring safety and security of all from disasters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Lone-wolff attacks are terrorist attacks by a single person, eg using his own body as a reserve of bombs to kill civilians

They have become serious challenge for security agencies around the world as -

↳ Hard to catch a terror mission by a single person

↳ They often disguise themselves as commoners, eg in the UK bridge attack

↳ May Not be associated with any terrorist organisation, thus harder to track - eg instances of gun firing in USA.

Role of internet in exacerbating such attacks :-

↳ Role in radicalisation due to its vast spread and reach

↳ Youth are active on social media, and can fall prey to terrorist organisations recruiting militants e.g. recruiting militants from countries like New Zealand

↳ Lack of proper policies to regulate social media enables its misuse

↳ A lot of such attacks are also by people facing depression and alienation (by using social media - virtual world leading to loneliness)

Thus, security agencies need to revamp themselves to deal with such attacks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

To strengthen India 'security and defence capabilities, there is a need to address the fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes, like :-

↳ Surplus manpower - leading to high defence expenditure (payment of salaries and perks)

↳ Obsolete military and defence infrastructure - eg instances of failures/crash of defence helicopters

↳ lack of revamps to tackle unconventional threats - eg cyber attacks, espionage.

↳ lack of coordination between Army, Navy and Air Force

Defence reforms undertaken to address these challenges :-

1) Office of Chief of Defence Staff created - to ensure inter-operability and coordination between the three forces.

2) Research and Development by DRDO - to develop indigenous military weapons.

3) Cyber security Coordinating Centre of the Navy - set up in Gurugram, Haryana

4) Agnipath scheme - new policy to recruit personnel for the defence forces amongst the youth.

Thus, government has taken various steps to ensure the security and defence of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional medicine refers to unconventional form of healthcare based on India's civilizational knowledge related to human health - it includes Sowa Rigpa, Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy.

Advantages of mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country:

↳ Will address shortage of doctors - India has only 1000 doctors per 1 lakh population, as opposed to 1200 per 1 lakh recommended by WHO.

↳ Will make healthcare accessible to all - especially in rural areas and tribal districts.

↳ Can supplement Allopathic treatment - eg Yoga is recommended by several doctors

Challenges in mainstreaming it

↳ Lack of faith / trust of people on non-allopathic treatment

↳ lack of standardization and adequate policy support

↳ Funding bias - 95% of government fund (budget for healthcare) goes towards allopathy.

↳ The Recent step to establish WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India will encourage research, create awareness and strengthen traditional medicine health ecosystem in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Nano urea liquid is an innovation in Indian agriculture sector - to ensure efficient and costeffective use of urea as a fertilizer by farmers.

Benefits of using Nano urea liquid in farming :-

↳ Efficiency - Unlike conventional use of urea fertilizer, this is more efficient and reduces wastage

↳ Cost - effective - less requirement of urea per hectare

↳ Prevents soil pollution and underground water pollution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Better protection from pest attacks

↳ Reduces environmental pollution - eg overuse of urea by Indian farmers leading to soil infertility.

↳ Can contribute in reducing government's fiscal deficit

↳ Can help in doubling farmers' income by 2022

Thus, Nano urea liquid has promising benefits, and must be adopted in Indian agriculture through government's support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India spends across $88 billion annually to import its crude oil needs (over 80% oil is imported).

With the COVID pandemic, global supply chains got affected, and the recent Russia-Ukraine war resulted in prices of crude oil shooting up.

Domino effect of high crude oil prices on Indian economy:-

↳ leads to increase in prices of commodities - eg agricultural produce like grains - due to high transportation cost.

↳ Increase the Current Account Deficit of the government

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Affects the expenditure of a common man negatively

↳ discourages investment and affects the automobile sector

Measures that India can take

- ↳ Promote Renewable energy
- ↳ Invest in Electric Vehicle infrastructure
- ↳ shift to CNG in mobility
- ↳ Explore oil resources within India

Thus, there is a need to invest in alternate energy resources, keeping in mind needs of the country, and sustainability of environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Develop new reliable partnership for importing oil - eg India's import of cheap oil from Russia despite sanctions by the West.

↳ Research on unconventional energy resources and their exploration - eg. Coal bed methane and shale gas.

↳ Innovations like buying oil in Indian currency - eg with Iran.

Thus, there is a need for strong diplomacy and focus on alternate sources of energy to ensure an Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Despite India having the longest Railways network, reaching nooks and corner of the country, Indian Railways has been incapable of generating operational surplus.

~~Only~~ [Reasons behind this trend]

↳ Inefficient management of Railways' resources eg. surplus land lying unused.

↳ Subsidized tickets as a populist measure

↳ lack of adequate revenue generation through freight transportation - eg. only 18% of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

freight in India is transported through railways.

↳ lack of upgradation of infrastructure - eg thus, upper middle class and elite still prefer flights

↳ Slow speed and long halts make railways an unattractive alternative.

Remedial measures taken by the government

↳ Dedicated freight corridors are being established, two of them will be operational by 2022 end.

↳ Monetization of surplus land of Railways under Asset Monetization Pipeline (scheme).

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Promotion of technology in all activities - e-ticketing to grievance redressal.

↳ Allowing private sector to contribute and participate - eg in outlets in Railway stations - ∴ source of revenue.

Thus, government has taken various such steps.

There is a need to adopt the best practices of the Private sector to make Indian Railways a profitable venture.

→ economy
→ efficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.
(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Micro food processing sector is a sun rise sector and is involved in converting agricultural produce into processed marketable commodities, with longer shelf life.

It's a key driver of growth in Indian economy as it forms the bridge between the agriculture sector and the manufacturing sector. eg. use of ripe mangoes to make pickles and sell in retail market.

↳ It is successful in absorbing surplus labour from agriculture sector

Challenges faced by the sector

(1) Lack of adequate infrastructure

eg manufacturing infrastructure

testing infrastructure

(2) Lack of funding - lack of PSUs involved in food processing

(3) Lack of skilled manpower

(4) Poor standardization norms - making commodities unfit for exports

(5) Issues like lack of storage and high cost of logistics. (13% of India's GDP is spent on logistics cost).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent initiatives taken by the government

↳ Creation of a dedicated Ministry for Food Processing

↳ PM SAMPADA YOJANA – umbrella scheme to address issues of the sector.

- Creation of Agri Food Parks
- Promotion of innovative practices
- Making available technology & finance support.

↳ 100% FDI through automatic route.

↳ Creation of NAFED and APEDA.

Thus, Government has taken steps. More needs to be done to reduce logistics cost and improve testing standards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Equitable growth refers to inclusive growth, wherein fruits of development are shared by all sectors of the society.

In India, top 1% of wealthy people own over 50% of India's wealth (WEF data, 2021).

Thus, equitable growth and remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist.

↳ Agriculture sector continues to stagnate - average growth of only 3% per annum

↳ 80% of farmers own less than 1 hectare of land.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ 90% of Indian workers are employed in the informal sector.

↳ lack of job opportunities leading to unemployment (10% is the current unemployment rate according to PLFS).

↳ Inequitable growth has given rise to forces like Maoism - threat to India's unity.

↳ Policies like reservation have seen flawed implementation - benefitted the well off amongst the SCs and STs.

Thus, inequality and lack of sustainable growth continues to be a challenge.

Steps taken by the government:-

↳ Subsidies given to farmers
food, fertilizer, electricity
(almost 2% of India's GDP)

↳ Policies like Minimum Support Price and implementation of National Food Security Act

↳ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

↳ Skill Development Mission

↳ PM Antyodaya Yojana - to provide free food grains to the poor during COVID.

While steps have been taken, more needs to be done to make India closer to Gandhi's dream

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. **(250 words) 15**
किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

Unemployment rate in India has reached 10-1., according to recent Periodic Labour Force Survey.

Several factors determine the employment situation of an economy in the long term :-

(1) Shift of surplus agricultural workforce to the manufacturing sector : This requires a strong Industrial sector.

(2) Skills of the workforce - they are decisive in ensuring employability

(3) Cooperation between Industry

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and academia - so that educated people are adept to meet job requirements.

(4) Integration with the global economy - It can create both opportunities and challenges eg. opportunity for IT sector in India.

(5) Healthcare and capabilities of the workforce - as highlighted by economist Amartya Sen.

To become a $5 trillion economy, India needs to address its unemployment crisis.

Steps that can be taken :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Strengthen Manufacturing sector
↳ should contribute atleast 25% of India's GDP. - to absorb workforce.

(2) Skilling of the Youth - eg. through PM Kaushal Yojana.

(3) Promotion of vocational education in schools.

(4) Change in mindset - from job seekers to job creators.

(5) Industry - Academia ties
↳ to guide higher education.

Thus, the above steps, along with emphasis on health-care and capabilities, can ensure that Indian youth become more employable.

Do not write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Disasters - both man made and natural have proved to be fatal for any country, and its socio - economic development.

(In 2021, Natural disaster costed damages worth 11% of India's GDP)

Socio economic damage caused by Disasters

- → loss of life
- → damage to infrastructure - eg. power lines, railway tracts, bridges
- → Affects economic activities
- → Increase hardships of farmers - eg due to flooding

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, there is a need to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning.

Disaster Risk Reduction refers to building infrastructure and best practices to reduce vulnerability of infrastructure and human life to disasters.

Effective stakeholder engagement mechanism needed for the same :-

At National level :-

↳ Implementation of building codes to make buildings earthquake proof.

↳ Proper hierarchy of accountability needed - eg. involvement of states,

local administration and awareness creation amongst people (eg- through residential societies).

→ Involvement of expert institutes eg and professionals in the domain of disaster management.

At International level -

↳ eg co-operation with regional countries - eg SAARC members in Disaster Risk Reduction

↳ steps like Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

Thus, there is a need to focus on disaster reduction, and not just mitigation to prevent loss of human life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Carbon trading refers to buying and selling of limits of carbon emissions by corporates and industries. eg. an industry which has ~~rebed~~ released less than permissible CO_2, can trade his surplus emissions in return of money.

Existing carbon trading mechanisms in India involve industries like Thermal power plants, steel manufacturing plants etc in a carbon trading mechanism based on Carbon trading norms.

It's important to meet India's targets under the Paris agreement to reduce emission intensity of India's GDP by 24% by 2030.

Significance of an efficient Carbon trading mechanism :-

↳ To meet India's climate goals, as stated above.

↳ To make an accountable and efficient growth model - equitable availability of emission rights

↳ To reduce air pollution and improve living standard of Indian cities (15 of the 20 most polluted cities in the world are in India).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ To encourage reduction in carbon emissions through incentives

Challenges in ensuring an efficient carbon trading regime –

↳ Difficulty in implementation – eg. in ensuring that industries abide by emission norms.

↳ lack of adequate clean technology – eg. technology to wash coal is still expensive

↳ lack of political will – due to culture of crony capitalism.

Thus, steps need to be taken to ensure an efficient carbon trading market to meet climate goals.

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18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Drug trafficking continues to be grave challenge for Indian youth - especially in border states like Manipur and Punjab.

Both internal and external challenges are responsible for this menace.

Internal challenges.

- Unemployment crisis eg. agrarian economy of Punjab is under stress
- Corruption in the police forces - leading to drug trade
- Poor surveillance - eg. by Narcotics Bureau.

External Challenges

- Role of non-state actors. eg terrorist organisations
- link with arms smuggling and human trafficking
- location of India - near Golden Crescent and Triangle
- Role of Pakistan in creating instability in Punjab - eg. Khalistani Movement

Challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security :-

↳ Drug trafficking encourages related crimes like arms trade - eg recent murder of actor Siddhu Musewala.

↳ Youth engaged in drug addiction can lead to demographic disaster for India.

↳ Can encourage secessionist forces - eg Khalistan Movement.

↳ Harms the developmental goals of India - eg One Health Policy

↳ leads to money laundering and black marketing

↳ Erosion of faith of people in the government

Thus, drug trafficking can pose a serious threat to India's security and proactive steps need to be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Andaman and Nicobar islands are strategically located in Indian Ocean and are important for India to realise its goal of becoming net-security provider for the region.

According to some scholars, the strategic significance of these islands has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. According to them:

↳ India has neglected these islands from strategic point of view.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Their role in ensuring restrain of China's incursions in Indian ocean region have been underplayed.

↳ Rather than being net security provider, India has adopted the policy of 'wait and watch' — leading to erosion of trust of regional countries.

However, this perspective is not entirely right. In recent times, government has taken steps like —

↳ Converting India's Far East Naval Command in Andaman and Nicobar islands into a full fledged Far-East

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Command - also involving Army and Air Force.

↳ Various maritime exercises have been conducted, keeping in mind the strategic importance of these islands - eg Malabar exercise with USA & Japan.

However, more needs to be done - build partnerships with countries like Indonesia and Malaysia, to better utilise the strategic location and importance of Andaman and Nicobar islands.

20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

India's newly commissioned world's first large International liquid - Mirror Telescope is the result of the genius of Indian scientists and it will aid in astronomical observations and research, like:-

↳ Observing space phenomenons - like Comets, astronomical bodies like asteroids.

↳ Observing Indian satellites - like INSAT, IRNSS satellites

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Studying space and the expansion of the universe.

↳ Its role in research –

(1) It will enhance space research in India

(2) It will lead to greater co-operation between India and leading ~~space~~ states in space research – eg. USA's NASA and Europe's ESA.

(3) It will inspire youth to take interest in Space science

(4) It reflects the rise of India's soft power in Space science and studies.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) It will help ISRO in ensuring better awareness of Space, for safe launch of its missions.

Thus, the large International Liquid Mirror telescope will help India to observe space phenomenon and increase its domain awareness.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2205)

Name of Candidate	Muskan Khurana		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1 352352
Center	Karol Bagh Test Centre	Date	30th June 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. **(150 words) 10**

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans Constitutionalism means the supremacy of the Constitution and rule of Law. In political philosophy, Aristotle is known as the father of Constitutionalism.

→ While in the United kingdom, the Parliament is sovereign, in the US, the judiciary is supreme.

→ In the context of India, the Constitution is supreme and is the source of the origin of all rights and liberties.

→ Indian Constitution has underscored this principle in many ways –

eg. → Article 14 – equality before law and equal protection of laws.

ie. no person is above the Constitution and its laws.

→ Article 32 – Right to Constitutional remedies – anyone can approach the Supreme court directly for violation of his fundamental rights.

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→ Under Article (51A) – It's a fundamental duty to abide by the Constitution and its ethos.

→ Even the First Citizen of India, i.e. the President can be impeached for violation of the Constitution.

→ The Supreme Court has also taken steps to ensure supremacy of the core values of the Constitution. e.g. invented the Doctrine of Basic Structure in the Kesavananda Bharati Judgement of 1973.

→ It's a duty of all public servants to perform their duties while keeping in mind the values of the Constitution.

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2. With adequate arguments and examples, elaborate your views on whether interest and pressure groups in India are undermining democracy or strengthening it. **(150 words) 10**

पर्याप्त तर्कों और उदाहरणों के साथ, सविस्तार अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए कि क्या भारत में हित समूह और दबाव समूह लोकतंत्र को दुर्बल कर रहे हैं या इसे सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं।

Interest and pressure groups are formal and informal associations that are not a part of the government, and put pressure on the latter to include their demands in its agenda and policies.

They are often called as the hidden empires because of their powerful role in contemporary democracies.

→ Interest groups and pressure groups have played a constructive role - eg -

① eg. ~~in~~ Narmada Bachao Andolan led by Medha Pathkar has created an environmental movement for protection of river Narmada and people living there

② Bharatiya Kisan Union and farmers' unions have ensured high MSP and subsidisation of inputs for farmers.
eg. the recent farmers protest were a success against 3 government's laws.

③ The Jan Lokpal Bill became an Act due to constant efforts of the pressure group & social movement

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of civil society groups and Anna Hazare.

However, the interest groups, such as rich capitalists and MNCs have also undermined their usefulness in a democracy.

↳ the rising trend of crony capitalism is unhealthy for Indian democracy.

↳ Crony capitalism has resulted in several scams eg. the 2G scam and coal scam.

↳ Role of rich business conglomerates to get their interests met has also led to criminalisation of politics.

Thus, interest groups and pressure groups have both strengthened and undermined Indian democracy at different junctures.

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3. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The competition commission of India is a statutory body created to act as a bulwark against monopoly in the market and to encourage competition, which will benefit the consumer.

→ Until 1990s, India represented a closed economy, with minimal exports. To start industrial units, licenses were needed and there was a lack of transparency in the same.

→ The state was involved in producing common goods like bread and shampoo.

→ However, with Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation reforms introduced since 1990s, many MNCs have entered Indian market and has expanded ~~co~~ choices for Indian customers.

→ The Competition Commission of India has created a regulatory ~~ato~~ ambience to ensure that

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there is a fair competition among all the players.

eg. in recent times, CCI has investigated e-commerce giants like Amazon and Walmart to ensure equal treatment of all vendors and no predatory pricing.

→ E-commerce rules have been made to ensure the same.

Thus, ~~cont~~ Competition Commission of India will play an important role in creating an Atmanirbhar Bharat.

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4. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.

(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~The Covid 19 pandemic created several challenges, but~~

Indian judiciary has reinvented itself by enabling access to online delivery of judicial services, especially need in the throes of a pandemic like covid 19

Various initiatives have been taken in this direction—

↳ e-courts have been created, wherein benches of the Supreme Court and High Court adjudicate cases online.

↳ Provision for live-streaming of important judicial cases, to ensure greater informed citizenry.

~~Post~~

↳ Even provisions have been made for online Lok Adalats for mediation of disputes.

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→ Trials of several prison inmates have become online, thus avoiding huge public expenditure and presenting them in the courtroom.

However, several challenges are faced in the implementation of such schemes -

(1) Lack of digital infrastructure - especially in rural areas and amongst the poor.

Judiciary is for the protection of the most vulnerable, and the latter may not have access to digital resources.

(2) Lack of citizen acceptance to the idea of being able to present their case online - lack of humane touch in sensitive cases.

⇒ The government should take the required steps to build digital infrastructure and to take justice to the most vulnerable. e-courts will revolutionise justice delivery in India in the near future.

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5. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

There are several similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of USA and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.

Similarities -

1. utmost importance to Right to freedom - right to life and liberty
2. Right to equality and equal protection of laws.
3. Right against discrimination on grounds like class, colour, race, etc.
4. Right to access to justice in case of violation of Fundamental Rights.

Differences

1. Right to Property is the most important constitutional Fundamental right in USA, whereas it's only a legal right in India.

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(2) Right to religious freedom is a fundamental right ~~&~~ in India and the state accords equal respect to all religions, the American Constitution and Bill of Rights limits state's interference in religious matters.

(3) Indian Constitution is based on procedure established by law (except Articles 19 and 21), whereas Constitution of USA is based on due process of law for interpreting the bill of rights.

→ Fundamental Rights mentioned in Part III in India's constitution is perhaps the most comprehensive and elaborative ~~explanation~~ detailing of rights of citizens, ~~among~~ compared to any other constitution

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6. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Protection of Environment and its resources is a Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 39 of the Indian Constitution.

To enforce the same, The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was introduced. However, its implementation has so far been tardy and ineffectual as —

(1) Due to the colonial mindset, the forests are still seen as a resource at the state's disposal which can be used and exploited for human use.

(2) The Gram sabha has failed to be an effective institution to check the exploitation of community and forest resources under the PESA Act, 1996.

(3) Crony Capitalism - collusion between the state and capitalists has undermined the importance of

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environmental impact assessments in granting ~~forest~~ clearance for undertaking activities in the forest areas.

(4) The traditional forest dwellers have been displaced from forests ~~and~~ due to a lack of political will in ensuring protection of forests - their primary resource.

There is a need of effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, not just to protect India's environment, but also its cultural heritage which continues to live with the life of traditional forest dwellers.

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7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रक में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ans National Digital Health Mission is the flagship mission of the Modi government to improve the health ecosystem in the country, while incorporating technological innovations and decentralised access.

↳ It will be implemented by the National Health Authority.

↳ Creating of a digital health ID. of all citizens - with their past health record and healthy vulnerabilities.
This will be digitally accessible for the doctors to ensure better diagnosis

↳ Focus on primary healthcare - dissemination of best practices to ensure basic primary healthcare and sanitation.

↳ Better access to the benefiaries of Ayushman Bharat - India's flagship health insurance scheme for deprived sectors.

~~Thus~~ The National Digital Health Mission will ensure better access to healthcare and bring

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a new revolution in India's health sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

Ans Social Stock Exchange is an instrument of Capital Market for companies that invest in social services like health, education, old age assistance, etc.

→ It is regulated by SEBI in India.

→ Social Stock Exchange is created to encourage companies to participate in the provision of social services and to create more avenues for seeking capital. Even foreign players will be able to now invest in these companies through this mechanism.

→ This move will boost social impact investing in India. India is still a developing country and needs a lot of capital for building its basic foundation – of health, education, old age assistance, etc.

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→ Startups in the field of ensuring greater access to menstrual hygiene and sanitation have been launched.

→ Tax benefits from the government for these companies will further help in supporting them.

→ Companies in the sector of social services are often not considered attractive in the National Capital markets, as there they compete with giants in the Consumer Market.

→ Thus, a dedicated Social Stock exchange will give them more avenues to seek capital and make India a hub of social impact investing.

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9. Broadly explain the composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation (DMF). Also, discuss the issues in the effective utilisation of DMF funds. **(150 words) 10**

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (DMF) की संरचना और कार्यों की विस्तृत व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, DMF निधियों के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The District Mineral Foundation (DMF) will be formed in all districts where mining of minerals are undertaken, in order to ensure restoration ~~and~~ of land and rehabilitation of the people affected by Mining.

→ These are statutory bodies and will invole members of the Municipalities and the Panchayats in their composition.

→ ~~All~~ The environmental cess charged due to polluting activities like mining minerals eg- coal, steel etc., will be acquired in this fund.

→ However, there are several issues in its effective utilisation –

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① Lack of accountability and monitoring by an active local citizens' body.

② Lack of transparency and corruption in disbursal of funds

③ Lack of social auditing by the local people.

Thus, there is a difference between theory and practice.

There is a need for transparent utilisation of funds of the DMF funds to ensure rehabilitation of the displaced people, afforestation activities and restoration of degraded land.

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10. Illiteracy and poverty are hindrances in the formation of healthy public opinion on public policies. Discuss with suitable examples. **(150 words) 10**

निरक्षरता और निर्धनता सार्वजनिक नीतियों के संबंध में स्वस्थ जनमत के निर्माण में बाधक हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans "Access to food, shelter and basic education are the fundamental requirements for civic existence of any human being". (Universal Declaration of Human Rights', 1948).

→ Lack of literacy and poverty are hindrances in the formation of healthy public opinion on public policies.

→ A deprived citizenry, which is trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty since generations, will always by cynical and critical of government's policies - eg.

→ eg. the recent farmers protests, as the poor farmers are apprehensive of crony capitalism and the government colluding with capitalists like Adani's.

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→ The recent Agnipath scheme of military recruitment is seen as a government's ploy to introduce contractualisation in the Indian Armed Forces.

Thus, an impoverished citizenry will always suspect the intentions of the government.

→ ~~Acc~~ Thus, the state must focus on eradicating poverty and illiteracy, then only a rational mindset will develop among the people regarding public policies.

→ "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyan" is a right step in this direction. This will also reduce female infanticide.

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11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Since ancient times, India is known for its urban governance and cities. Indus Valley Civilization was one of the oldest urban civilisations.

However, in current times, urban local governance has taken a back seat.

→ Even after the passage of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, the urban local governance has not taken a big leap as -

(1) Lack of devolution funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) - Lack of political will

(2) Existence of parallel institutions and Special Purpose vehicles with overlapping functions have undermined the morale of urban local bodies and there is a lack of accountability

(3) The post of Mayor is only a ceremonial post and power continues

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to be exercised by the bureaucracy.

(4) Lack of homogenity in organisation — eg. some cities have Municipal corporation, ~~also~~ some have townships, cantonments etc. This creates new challenges.

(5) Lack of Political Will is the biggest factor in retarding their progress.

→ In recent times, the Municipalities have been politicised for political ~~og~~ gains — eg. in Delhi, the Municipal Corporations have become an issue of politics between the Aam Admi Party government and the BJP.

(6) Poor institutional infrastructure and heavy headedness of bureaucracy are further road blocks.

→ There is a need for a second satyagraha to strengthen these bodies.

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Governance should not be only supply driven, rather it should also be demanded by ~~the~~ the citizens.

Thus, the state government should devolve greater funds, functions and functionaries, and people should lead a movement for the same.

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12. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism is a basic feature of the Constitution (S.R. Bommai Case).

While the US federalism is an example of symmetric federalism, Indian federalism is asymmetric

→ All states do not have equal representation in the Rajya Sabha and membership is based on population, thus to ensure equity.

→ Several states of India get special treatment as all laws may not be applicable there. eg. under Article 371(A), Nagaland gets special treatment.

States like Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are hill states and thus get state assistance for showing up revenue as special category states

→ The Finance Commission makes special allocation for the special category states to

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ensure equality in access to resources to states that may not be equipped to access the same.

→ The above mentioned features of Indian Constitution have enabled accomodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy.

→ These steps have helped to check sessionist trends in states like Nagaland and Mizoram, as special provisions have been made.

→ These steps have also strengthened Indian unity and diversity as even the small states see a purpose and meaning in being a part of India.

Don't write anything this margin
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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ans. India is formed on the bed rock of Constitutional supremacy.
However, steps have been taken by various governments in the form of executive overreach to disturb this balance.

↳ While Article 31 of the Constitution ensured Right to Property, the Parliament passed the 1st Constitutional Amendment Act in 1951 to assul the same. It led to the creation of the 9th schedule as a way to protect laws from judicial review.

↳ Several land reform laws were put in the 9th schedule to ensure their protection. However, the Parliament (dominated by the executive) started using it to expand its power to amend the Constitution.

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eg. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act 1971 gave protection to all Parliamentary Acts which enforced article 39 (b) and (c) from Judicial review.
Passage of the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 further removed the restrictions set by the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, (i.e. article 39 (b) and (c).

→ Thus, Parliament has tried to expand its powers and undermine the supremacy of the Constitution.

→ The Supreme Court played an activist role in arresting this trend and passed the Kesavanand Bharati Judgement in 1973 and gave the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
Thus, any law introduced in the 9th schedule after 1973 is open to judicial scrutiny.
Thus, Supreme Court has risen to the occassion. The Minerva Mill Judgement of 1980 further said that

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Indian Constitution is based on the bed rock of Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights - thus need of a harmonious construction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though the antecedents of the Indian Constitution can be traced to a series of British colonial legislations and other Constitutions of the world, in spirit and practice it has been completely Indian. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संविधान की पृष्ठभूमि ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक कानूनों की श्रृंखलाओं और विश्व के अन्य संविधानों में देखी जा सकती है, तथापि सिद्धांत और व्यवहार में यह पूर्णतः भारतीय है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Acc to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, "Indian Constitution has proudly adopted the noble ideas and features of several existing Constitutions as it would be foolish to ignore the tested values and ideas on which the modern democracies are based."

→ while several provisions of the Indian Constitution can trace themselves to other constitutions eg. the idea liberty, equality and Fraternity has been borrowed from the French Constitution; Fundamental Duties from former USSR's Constitution; the Parliamentary system from the conventions of the United Kingdom, yet the Constitution is Indian in spirit and practice.

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→ Idea of federalism - India has moulded the idea to be that of assymetric federalism - to ensure balanced development in an erstwhile underdeveloped country.

→ Idea of secularism - Indian secularism is not about separation of state and religion, rather equal respect and recognition of all religions. eg. the state supports pilgrims going for Hajj in Saudi Arabia.

→ Idea of equality - To correct the past injustices, India ensures affirmative action under Articles 15 and 16 to SC, STs, EWS and OBCs.

→ Idea of freedom, the Supreme Court has further expanded the meaning of freedom under Article 21.
Indian state is not a limited state, rather enables capacity building - eg. free elementary education under Article 21(A).

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Thus, the Indian Constitution and its working has ensured the miracle of Indian democracy, which was considered impossible by the world until 1947.

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15. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. **(250words) 15**

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Federalism is a basic feature of Indian Constitution and fiscal federalism is its core value without which no form of federalism can be brought about.

→ The Finance Commission has been set up under Article 280 of the Constitution to ensure fiscal federalism. It recommends a division of resources among the Centre and the states, every five years.

→ The State Finance Commissions have been set up after the passage of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts to ensure greater fiscal federalism for Tier 3 i.e. the Panchayats and municipalities.

~~Has~~ The state Finance Commissions give recommendations to the state

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governments and to the Finance Commission to enable greater access to resources for the local governments.

However, the state Finance Commissions have not been effective in promoting fiscal federalism:-

① Their recommendations ~~of the State~~ are seldom tabled and taken in cognisance by the state governments.
There is no way to ensure mandatory implementation of the recommendations.

② The State Finance Commissions' autonomy and expertise is often challenged.

③ The Finance Commission has also failed to incorporate the views of the state Finance Commissions in its Terms of Reference.

→ There is a need to strengthen the state Finance

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Commissions to ensure greater access to funds and independent tax resources to the local governments.

There is a need of political will and people's movements to ensure materialisation Gandhi's dreams of self sufficient villages.

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16. In India's political system, the Executive and Legislature are not strictly separated; instead, their relationship is intimate and non-dichotomous. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में, कार्यपालिका और विधायिका पूर्णतः पृथक नहीं हैं, अपितु इनके मध्य अभिन्न एवं अविच्छेद संबंध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India is a Parliamentary democracy based on the bedrock of 3 organs of the state.

The Executive Legislature Judiciary.

→ Unlike the political system of USA, where there is a strict separation of powers between the executive and legislature, in India, there relationship is ~~indep~~ intimate and non-dichotomous.

→ The executive headed by the Prime Minister is a part of the Parliament. The President of India is also a part of the Parliament, although not its member.

→ The Parliament, led by the opposition ensures the

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accountability of the government through various Parliamentary instruments like the Zero Hour, the Question Hour, etc.

→ The Prime Minister chooses his ministers and recommends their appointment to the President. All Minister must become ~~a~~ members of the Parliament within 6 months.

→ Thus, the executive and the legislature aren't strictly separate in India. This has also created challenges like—

— The executive has often not been able to ~~pass to~~ implement its plan of action as the opposition in the Legislature has created challenges for the same.

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17. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India.

(250 words) 15

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The neo liberal state is based on the philosophy of a limited state. eg. Thomas Jefferson said "The best way to govern, is to govern the least".

→ Similarly, reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms.

→ However, in a country as diverse and large as India, still struggling to overcome poverty, illiteracy, etc, this may not be a good idea as:-

→ Bureaucracy is the steel frame of India as is responsible to bring socio-economic transformation on the ground.

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→ Reducing the size of bureaucracy will further exacerbate the crisis of an understaffed system. It will overburden the existing officers and reduce their morale.

→ Reducing the number is like throwing the baby out with the bathwater. Bureaucrats must be given better training, there is a need to ensure greater accountability via auditing, rather than downsizing the bureaucracy.

→ Honest civil servants have ensured access to basic service to citizens. There is a need to sustain and bring such officers and check corruption.

→ Thus, There is a need to overcome the colonial mindset, and to bring reforms like better training, accountability, check corruption, use of digital technology to ensure

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honest governance, rather the downsizing an already understaffed bureaucracy.

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18. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India is inherently a religious country and thus, there is a need to ensure mechanisms for an ethical, accountable management of religious institutions.

→ In the past, a mismanagement of religious institutions had become a sensitive issue - eg. the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee was set up before independence to check corruption in the sikh gurudwaras.

→ India's constitution is a transformative document via which it intends to transform Indian society on progressive lines.

While Article 25 - 28 have ensured religious freedoms for all citizens, the ~~Supreme Court~~ state has retained the right to intervene in secular affairs like ensuring better ethical standards,

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accountability and management.

→ eg. the government intervenes to ensure security for pilgrims undertaking the Amarnath Yatra as its located in a sensitive geography.

→ The Supreme Court passed the Sabarimala judgement to ensure equality in access to all genders.

However, there are issues associated with state intervention in management of temples —

① People consider religion as a sensitive subject and despise state intervention in the same. eg. the Sabarimala judgement has still not been implemented due to opposition of temple mahants.

② The state itself doesn't want to appear as intervening in religious freedom of citizens as secularism and religious rights are fundamental rights.

③ Any imposition of restriction by the state, eg. restriction on loudspeakers by Muslims for Namaz

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has put the state in a bad light of promoting Hindutva.

Thus, the state needs to take care of religious sentiments of all communities while ensuring better standards and accountability.

The recent tragedy in Vaishno Devi Temple - which witnessed a stampede, requires a greater role of the state.

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19. Over 15 years of the Right to Information Act have thrown up multiple experiences, some of which need to be built upon, while others necessitate steps to uphold the act in its letter and spirit. Explain with examples.

(250 words) 15

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम के 15 वर्षों ने अनेक अनुभव प्रदान किए हैं, जिनमें से कुछ के आधार पर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है, जबकि अन्य अधिनियम को उसकी मूल भावना के अनुसार बनाए रखने के लिए कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता पर बल देते हैं। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Right to Information Act was passed in 2005 to ensure greater accountability and citizen participation in governance.

→ Over 15 years of Right to Information Act have thrown up multiple experiences –

→ RTI Act has revealed instances of corruption amongst the bureaucracy on several occasions eg- the Coal scam case.

~~of 2007~~.

→ It has increased the confidence of the citizens as they can get any public information in a limited time - eg. regarding disbursal of MGNREGA funds.

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~~→ a recent use RTI Act~~

→ Recently, information acquired through RTI Act revealed that over 70% of funds of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan have been spent on advertisements.

However, there is a need to take steps to uphold the Act in its letter and spirit.

→ Recent Constitutional Amendment in the National Information Commission have reduced the independence and autonomy of Information Commissioners. ~~and~~

→ "Justice delayed is justice denied." Thus, there is a need to ensure timely access to information to those who file an RTI.

→ The bureaucrats should not arbitrarily rate/categorise any public information ~~and~~ as sensitive and deny its access, rather some overarching criterion must be followed.

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Right to Information Act is a revolutionary step and must continue to ensure active participation of citizenry in Indian democracy.

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20. The issuance of Citizens' Charters alone cannot change the mindset of staff and clients overnight; rather, regular, untiring and persistent efforts are required to bring about attitudinal changes. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल सिटीजन चार्टर जारी करने से कर्मचारियों और ग्राहकों की मानसिकता में ऐकाएक परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता; बल्कि व्यवहार में बदलाव लाने के लिए नियमित, अथक और निरंतर प्रयासों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Citizens Charter is an instrument of ensuring accountability of the organisation. It's a written document which enumerates the rights of the citizens / receivers of services, and makes provision for grievance redressal.

→ While its introduction is a good first step in ensuring accountability and access to better services from any organisation, however its not enough.

→ Just like the effectiveness of a Constitution is determined not just by its organs and Articles, rather by an awakened citizenry and a public will, similarly, there is a need of attitudinal changes in the mindset of staff and clients.

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→ The staff of any organisation must recognise its core duty as customer satisfaction.

→ The staff members should be rewarded for better delivery of services to the clients. Thus, need for incentives to recognise performance.

→ The clients must understand the legitimate limitations of the service providers and be understanding.

→ Both service providers and clients must understand that they are not just engaging in a transaction, rather ~~to~~ building a client - service provider relationship.

→ Emphasis should be on trust and consumer satisfaction.

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Thus, there is a need for an attitudinal change.
Better grievance redressal system is also needed to ensure no one is left behind.